in the way of compensation.

Compare Work and Pay.

"Now compare your compensation and your work with the compensation and the work of those who have secured privileges and favoritism. Compare your work and your reward with those, for instance, who have secured control of some great industry, and who, by means of this control, are able to reach their hands into the mockets of 80,000,000 of people, and by fixing arbitrarily the price of that which they sell, and which the people must have, are able to gather a reward larger than they earn.

"The Democratle party is not ex-

must have, are able to gather a reward larger than they earn.

"The Democratle party is not expecting to bring the millennium through a Democratte administration. Those who represent that party understand that governments are administered by human hands, and that all things that man's hand touches do not attain to perfection. We do not expect our nation will be free from fault when it is intrusted in the hands of those who call themselves Democrats. But it is the purpose of those who are Democrats to secure a better adjustment of rewards of service, and they believe that this can be done by restoring the government to the ancient doctrines. They believe it can be done by making it more responsive to the will of the people; and if you will find that there are several specific reforms that are analysis for the service to the time. form through you will find that there are several specific reforms that are asked for. One, for instance, is the election of Senators by direct vote of the people. Why is that desired? In order that the Senate may be the servant of the people; in order that its members may speak for the people and reflect the sentiment of the people. It desires reduction of expenditures. Why? Because the people who pay the taxes are overburdened and the appropriations are larger than they ought to be.

'It desires the reformation of our system of taxation. Why? Because system of taxation. Why? Because we believe that the present system lays too large a portion of the burden upon the struggling masses, and collects too small a part from those with large fortunes and large incomes; and the income tax is suggested, not as a thing that is going to bring absolute perfection, absolute justice, but as a thing that will lead to a nearer approach to justice in the distribution of the burdens of government.

Make Government Just.

Make Government Just.

Make Government Just.

"And so I may take up different planks and show you how they are all tending to one end, one purpose, and that is to make this. government just to the whole people. But I have taken as my text the last clause of the platform, because it presented more liberally in other planks. Our aim is to adjust the rewards of society to the people honestly, and see that every one will feel that there is something to strive for.

The best way to make people strive is to assure them that their rewards will be proportionate to their endeavor, and we are anxious that the American people shall have the highest possible inspiration to great endeavor. We want them to have the assurance that when they have given to the world the best they have the world will recognize their efforts, and I have taken your vocation, your calling as an illustration. I have wond and why teachers of this country would go, year after year, and vote to turn the nation over to exploitation by great trusts and private monopolles when the teachers themselves are so poorly pald for the great and important work they are doing.

Decide What Is Right.

Women Who Wear Well.

It is astonishing how great a change a ew years of married life often make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliance vanish like the bloom from a peach which is rudely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint eche of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and sleet. Few young women appreciate shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage motherhood. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant pelvic drains and weaknesses which too often come with mar-riage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its

fairness.

As surely as the general health suffers when there is decongement of the health of the delicate womanic organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and the fact in the face and the found to the fact in renewed come in the like of the fact in the use of Dr. Pierce's Fahappiness in the use of vorite Prescription. It makes weak wom on strong and sick women well. Ingredients on label-contains no alcohol or harmful habit-forming drugs. Made wholly of those native, American, medic-

wholly of those native, American, medicinal roots most highly recommended by leading medical authorities of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar aliments.

For nursing mothers, or for those brokendown in health by too frequent bearing of children, also for the expectant mothers, to prepare the system for the coming of baby and making its advent easy and almost painless, there is no medicine quite to good as "Favorite Prescription." It can do no harm in any condition of the system. It is a most potent invigorating tenic and strengthening nervine nicely adapted to woman's delicate system by a physician of large experience in the treatment of woman's peculiar aliments.

Dr. Pierce may be consulted by letter free of charge. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Surface, N. Y.

"Berrys for Clothes"



"The desire of appearing to advantage, and of pleasing others gives rise to fashion."

Montesquieu.

Cour Blue Serge Suit is suitable everywhere and anywhere and it is always a popular style in the feminine eye.

(INo man can well be with-out it and for a change, here's a fancy worsted that's light, cool and cheer-ful.

■Both of these suits make a man's appearance above criticism.

(Serge Suits, \$15 to \$25. **● Fancy Worsted Suits that** were \$15, at \$9.75.

(That were \$20, at \$12.75. ¶That were \$28, at \$17.78. (That were \$35, at \$22.78.

(All Straws from last season at just half prices) (All New Straws at a third off the prices)

Negligee Shirts greatly reduced.

Outing Trousers, \$3.80; were \$5 and \$6.

Alpaca and Serge Coats,

(Boys' wear reduced same



Evident That Publication of Contributions Will Be Keynote of Fight.

tween the publicity promised by Mr. Bryan and that promised by Mr. Shelden. Mr. Bryan proposes to let the people know before the election the names of contributors and the amounts contributed to the Democratic fund.

Mr. Sheldon, on the other hand, romises that there shall be publication of contributions after the elec-May 19, 1906, providing for publicity of all campaign contributions, is, in

"Section 206. The treasurer of every political committee, which, or any officer, member or agent of which, in connection with any election receives, expends or disburses any money or its equivalent, or incurs any liability to pay money to an aggregate amount exceed-ing \$200, shall, within fifteen days ing \$200, shall, within fifteen days after such election, file a statement settling forth all the receipts, expenditures, disbursements and liabilities of the committee, and of every officer, member and other person in its behalf. In each case it shall include the amount roccived, the name of the person or committee from whom it was received, the date of its receipt, the amount of every expenditure or disbursement exceeding \$10, the name of the person or committee. name of the person or committee to whom it was made, and the date thereof; and unless such expenditure or disbursement shall have been made to another political committee, it shall state clear-ly the purpose of such expendi-ture or disbursement. If the ag-sregate receipts or disbursements of a political committee in any election shall not exceed \$200, the

treasurer of the committee shall, within twenty days after the election, certify that fact under oath to the Secretary of State." After the Horne is stolen.

After the Horne is stolen.

Mr. Bryan, with his happy faculty for pithy expression, hit off the Republican scheme of publicity in very happy fashion when he likened it to the sheriff who says to the man whose horse has been stolen. "You can't get your horse back, but I can tell you who has it."

In 1907 the insurance companies and

the goods, and he kept them.

Air. Harriman raised about 4200,000 for the Republican campaign furna in that year. He did so after President Roosevelt had sent for him to come to see him at the White House, and urged him to bestir himself in behalf of the Republican ticket. Mr. Roosevelt wrote a very urgent letter to Mr. Harriman, presenting the necessity of his hustling for the Republican ticket. Yet, it was this same Roosevelt who denied in the following vigorous language on the night of November 4, 1904, the charge made by Judge Parker that corporation funds were being used to elect the Republican enaddate:

"The statements made by Mr. Parker

elect the Republican candidate:

"The statements made by Mr. Parker are unqualifiedly and atroclously false. As Mr. Cortelyou has said to me more than, once during this campaign, if elected I shall go into the presidency unhampered by any pledge, promise or understanding of any kind sort or description, save my promise, made openly to the American people; that so far as in my power lies I shall see to it that every man has a square deal, no less and no more."

Post-election, developments proved

Post-election developments proved that Mr. Roosevelt had made many promises, expressed and implied, to stand by the people who were con-tributing money to encompass his elec-

tion.

It would look like the Democratic attitude would force the Republicans to make some show of pre-election publicity to the campaign fund.

As to Corporation Contributions.

Treasurer Sheldon, of the Republican National Committee, announced on the third day after his selection for the position which he holds that several checks had been received from Wall Street sources representing contributions of men who wanted to see Judge Taft elected. Whether this money came from corporations is not known. Mr. Sheldon, when asked. "Would you, as treasurer of the Republican committee, refuse to accept contributions from the paper manufacturers or other corporations?" replied, "No, I would not."

Mr. Sheldon must have been in ignorance of the fact that Congress passed a bill in 1997, which was approved by the President January 26, 1907, which absolutely prohibits a corporation contributing money to help or oppose any candidate in any presidential or congressional election. Senator Tillman took a very active part in fighting this law through. It reads as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any national bank or any corporation unthorized by authority of any laws of Congress to make money contribution." As to Corporation Contributions.

"That it shall be unlawful for any national bank or any corporation authorized by authority of any laws of Congress to make money contribution in connection with any election to any political office. It shall also be unlawful for any corporation whatever to make a money contribution in connection with any election at which presidential and dice-presidential electors or a representative in Congress is to be voted for, or any election by any State Legislature of a United States Senator. Every corporation which shall make any contribution in violation of the foregoing provisions shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and every officer and director of any contribution in violation of the foregoing provisions shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 and nof less than \$250, or by imprisonment by a term of not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

men of the property paid for the first amount and the property of the description and imprisonment, the property paid for the first amount and the property paid for the first amount and the property paid for the first amount and the property of the prope

filed, and the accused required to answer the same, by an order which shall fix the time therefor, and also the Ume and place for hearing the matter; and the court may, on proper showing, extend the time so as to give the accused a reasonable opportunity to purge himself of such contempt."

The bill further provides that in case the accused should refuse or fail to answer, the court might proceed at the fixed time to hear testimeny and decide the case. But in case the accused appeared and answered, the trial was to proceed as in criminal cases.

cused appeared and answered, the trial was to proceed as in criminal cases, but such trial to be by the court unless in its discretion it should see fit to grant the application of the accused for trial by jury. The most radical demand that the workingmen have ever made in connection with legislation affecting the granting of injunction is that contempt in such cases shall be tried by a jury, and before a judge other than the one who granted the injunction. Mr. Hoar, a bulwark of conservatism, proposed to grant the jury trial, though he did not go so far as to provide that the case should be heard by a different judge. be heard by a different judge.

NEGROES' VOTES FOR BRYAN

Don Farnaworth, it is Said, to Organize
Those of North for Him,
LINCOLN, NEB., July 18.—Mr. Bryan
berjan the game of practical politics
to-day. He summoned to "Fairview"
Don C. Farnsworth, a Chicago banker,
who has a decided weakness for the
political game, and asked him to undertake the task of organizing the
negroes of the North against Taft and
for the Democratic ticket. Farnsworth
was recommended by a number of was recommended by a number of Democrats as an organizer who can organize, and who has peculiar facili-ties for reaching the colored voters. Ho



Special in Carpet Rugs:

and that our line is the most complete.

the West with James, of Kentucky; Clayton and Heffin, of Alabama, and other leaders who are his sponsors.

Farnsworth admitted, after the interview, that he had been asked to take up the work, and said he believed, from the knowledge he had of the sentiment entertained by the negroes of the Middle West towards the Republican ticket, that they will be a big factor in the determining Rooseveit's successor. Farnsworth was the sponsor for the Towne boom at Denver. He and his wife took luncheon with the Bryans.

When Mr. Bryan was informed what

Lexington for Work.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LEXINGTON, VA., July 18.—A Bryan and Kern Club was organized in Lexington this afternoon, the first in Virginia. E. Southard Shields was elected chairman, and William R. Kennedy secretary. Greenies D. Leicher, alternate to the Denver convention, addressed the meeting.

The first students' Bryan Club in Virginia was organized at Washington and Lee University in May.

Will Organize Club. [Special to The Times-Dispatch,] CULPEPER, VA., July 18.—A Peti-tion for the formation of a Bryan and Kern Club was circulated here to-day,

| Internation of a Bryon and property | College | Colleg

and secured a large number of signers. Is considered little short of miraculous This county was the birthplace of Mr. Bryan's father, and the Democratic nominee has many family connections in this section of the State.

A relief train sent from Cumberland.

Visit us before furnishing the home-then make comparisons.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
PARIS, July 18.—The Chevalier Vincent Florio, one of Italy's wealthiest men and founder of the Targa Florio automobile race in Sicily, has been contesting a Paris dressmaker's bill for 350,000 francs for articles supplied within three years to his friend, a divorced Russian Princess. The Chevalier acknowledged his liability in principle, but protested that some of the charges were exorbitant.

Some examples may be quoted. The simplest gowns were charged for at \$10,000 to \$12,500. Ball dresses cost \$25,000. There was an item of a dozen night dresses at \$3,250 each. Stockings were charged for at from \$075 to \$900 per pair and mittens at \$5,000 per pair. The court sympathized with the Chevalier to the extent of reducing the bill one-fifth.

FURNITURE

FALL BRIDES

young bride. The foundation of happiness lies in the home. Nothing gives the young bride more delight than the favorable comment on her home furnishings. If she has the finest, she will be only

too eager to entertain friends on her return from the honeymoon, that she may convince them more fully of her extreme happiness. We have devoted many years of deep study to satisfy the varied tastes for bridal furniture. Our patronage serves as evidence both to the fact that we have succeeded

Prices Range from \$20 to \$1,200.

CHAS.G. URGENS SON

300 Fancy Velvet Carpet Rugs, made from remnants of the most expensive patterns,

1 1-2 yard lengths. Your choice, 98c. CHAS. G. JURGENS' SON.

No one commands our most sincere wishes for happiness and prosperity more fully than the

ginia.

A relief train sent from Cumberland, Md., took a number of victims of the wreck to that city this evening. In the baggage car were the corpses of a man and a woman, both of which were tossed about, the casket containing the body of the woman being broken sufficiently to expose the contents,

Mrs. Addie C. Ellette.

The funeral, which took place at his more real More Meral Methods the was a member of Shiloh Methodist Church.

Mrs. Maria Krider.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

SALISBURY, N. C., July 13.—Mrs. Migria Krider, mother of Sheriff Hodge Krider, of Rowan county, died at her

Farnaworth admitted, after the single torieve, that he had been had of the sentiment contentiated by the negroes of, the Middle Wast towards the Republicant in the determining Rosewell's successor. Farnaworth was the sponsor for the Jowes boom at Derver, He and Bryans.

His Special—May Speak from Train, and the sentermining Rosewell's successor. Farnaworth was the sponsor for the Jowes boom at Derver, He and Bryans.

When Mr. Bryan was informed what Parnaworth had told the newspaper, thing had been said of the object of his visit declaring he had no authority to make such a statement, He, Jall.

How was seen a statement, He, Jall.

Samuel compress as denying that he seal to make such a statement, He, Jall.

Samuel compress as denying that he seal to make such a statement, He, Jall.

Samuel compress as denying that he seal of the seal

sembly of Virginia.

In 1861 he entered the service of the Confederacy, went through the war with the rank of captain, and at its close was in charge of the quartermaster's department in Danville, Va. His old home was in ruins, his estate destroyed. By a series of strange events a small portion of the handsome accumulations of his ante-bellum professional career came back to him unexpectedly from England. This he invested in a new home in Danville and resumed there the practice of law.

Captain Robertson was married first in 1855 to Eliza Clarkson Marshall, granddaughter of John Marshall, the great Chief Justice. She died in 1869, teaving him with five children, of whom two survive—Jaquelin Marshall Robertson, of Charlottesville, and Harrison Robertson, Jr., of Danville, In 1880 he had again acquired a handsome competency. In that year he was married to his second wife, Laura Forbes, daughter of Dr. I. T. Forbes, in the city of Baltimore, Md., and retired from active practice. Several succeeding years were spent in European residence and

a dauntless Confederate warrior, died Thursday in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Addie C. Ellette. The funeral, which took place at his

PARR.—Died, Saturday evening, at Lanexa, Va., ELIZABETH PARR, daughter of Mrs. John L. Parr, Funeral notice later.

DEATH OF CHILD.—MR. AND MRS.
PEASELEL LOSE THEIR INFANT
SON.—Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Peaseley
lost their little eight-month-old child,
Rolfe Douglas, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, after an illness
of several weeks.

The funeral will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock from the residence
on Cleveland Avenue, and the interment will be at Elmwood. The funeral services will be conducted by
Rev. Francis M. Osborne.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT